

GERMANS HARRIED BY BELGIAN OFFENSIVE

Invaders Are Forced to Evacuate Termonde and Brussels Is Menaced.

BIG ARMY IN CAPITAL

60,000 There Are Stationed Behind Reinforced Concrete Trenches.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—There is considerable mystery about the operations of Belgian armies intent upon harassing German forces in the neighborhood of Termonde, Ghent and Brussels. It appears, however, that the Belgians have been acting on the offensive within the last two days and that they have forced the evacuation of Termonde and increased German apprehension about the safety of Brussels.

It is reported from Antwerp that the Germans have left Termonde after receiving severe punishment, but that they burned the city. It is asserted that they set fire to nearly every building. The German losses in killed are estimated at hundreds.

A Belgian column penetrated to within twenty miles of Brussels, but was obliged to fall back before a reinforced German column. The centre of the German defensive position is north of Vilvorde, where the invaders have field fortifications with two fronts, one toward Termonde and one toward the canal passing from Louvain to Malines. There are 60,000 Germans in and around Brussels and these forces are effectively protected by reinforced concrete trenches.

BIG ARMY IN BRUSSELS.

Germans Announce That They Will Take Antwerp Today.

By The Sun's and the London Daily Mail's War Service.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

OSTEND, Sept. 19.—A courier who has arrived here from Brussels states that a considerable force is still holding that city. On September 16 trainloads of French prisoners arrived in Brussels from Malmelec. The German advance has lost 14,000 (14,000) men.

The courier confirms the reported trouble between the Prussians and the Bavarians of the garrison. He saw a large number of the Bavarians, disarmed and homeless, marched out of the city for refusing to fire on a hostile aeroplane.

The German authorities at Brussels are giving out that Antwerp will be in their hands by to-morrow (September 20).

Antwerp has been occupied by the Belgians who were engaged by the enemy south of Malines. Ninove has been evacuated.

SEIZE PHOTOS FOR POPE.

Germans Hold Up Pictures of Ruin of Louvain.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, Sept. 19.—The Germans in Belgium have seized photographs of the destruction of Louvain which had been mailed to the Pope from a Belgian diplomatic source.

TRIED FOR BURNING TOWNS.

Verdict in Case of Russian General Not Announced.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, via wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Gen. Martos, the Russian General who is said to have ordered the shooting of the male inhabitants of East Prussia and the burning of villages, has been captured by the German forces and tried by court-martial. The verdict has not been announced.

Announcement is made that three German aeroplanes are again over Paris.

The Cologne Gazette says that a special commissioner of the Japanese War Department visited a German motor manufacturing company early in July to order 400 aeroplane motors to be delivered as quickly as possible. The order was not filled.

The British naval commission has left Constantinople.

SAY GERMANS QUIT TERMONDE.

ANTWERP, via London, Sept. 19.—Reports have been received here that the Germans have evacuated Termonde, sixteen miles east of Ghent, and Londerzeel, eleven miles northwest of Brussels, for the first time since the capital was moved from Brussels to Antwerp. The authorities at Antwerp are now permitting the street to be lighted every evening from 7:30 to 8 o'clock.

IRISH FACTIONS COMBINE.

Followers of Redmond and O'Brien Celebrate Home Rule's Passage.

DUBLIN, via London, Sept. 19.—The followers of John E. Redmond and William O'Brien have joined in a celebration of the passage of the home rule bill at Millstreet, County Cork. It is the first time that the followers of the two leaders have united in a public demonstration.

A battalions of Irish volunteers marched through the streets headed by an "All for Ireland" band, and speeches were made by local leaders urging the volunteers to offer their services at once to the War Office for service on the Continent.

MONTREAL GIVES \$1,000,000.

War Fund Started by Duke of Connaught Raised in Less Than a Week.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—A number of prominent business men set out on Monday morning last to accomplish the task of raising in the city of Montreal within one week \$1,000,000 for the Canadian patriotic fund started by the Duke of Connaught, the Governor-General. The full amount was raised by Friday night. The success of the fund-raising was largely due to the influence of leading financiers such as Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and H. V. Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal, who personally canvassed for subscriptions.

BELGIAN OUTPOST ON THE ROAD NEAR TERMONDE



PARIS QUESTIONS BRUTALITY STORIES

Proof of Reports of Atrocities by Germans Seems to Be Lacking.

BRITONS PRAISE THEIR FOE

Officers Wounded Near Villiers Say They Were Given Fine Treatment.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, via London, Sept. 17 (Thursday) delayed.—Stories of German atrocities are not gaining the credence in Paris which was given to them in Brussels. Plenty of these stories are being told, but while Parisians would like to believe the enemy capable of the acts ascribed to him they are sufficiently fair minded to demand proof and there appears to be no proof.

The only brutal act toward non-combatants which has been related to me by a person who claimed to have seen it done was the alleged stabbing of a French woman by a German lancer. An English trooper asserts he saw the act in the forest of Compiègne. He told his story convincingly, but spoiled it in the end by saying: "There were six of them and six of us and though they begged for mercy we killed them."

Much more worthy of credence are the stories told by two British officers who were picked up wounded on the battlefield near Villiers by German Red Cross nurses and attended to for a week. One had a badly fractured arm, but the surgeon in attendance made a plaster cast and saved the arm. The other was an Irish peer, whose name I am not allowed to use. He was generous in his praise of the humanitarianism of the German army toward a wounded enemy.

My own people could not have treated me better," he said. When I was picked up I was taken with great care to a farmhouse along with German wounded and the wound in my leg was dressed with the greatest care by a surgeon who knew what he was about. I was treated exactly like the rest and could not have been better off in a regular hospital.

"I was there a whole week and then the Germans were driven back and the lot of us, German as well as English, had to be abandoned. There were also some Germans who had been torn up pretty badly in the retreat and could not be left alone, so a German doctor and two orderlies stayed with us and were captured."

A French officer who also had been taken care of by the German Red Cross and later abandoned during the German retreat from Verdun, told of a case of attempted brutality. Some French fusiliers, who were captured, were driven on ahead by their German captors, a small infantry detachment, into the line of fire, but their captain put a stop to it as soon as he saw what was going on and ordered the French prisoners sent to the rear.

"I found an astonishing unanimity. There were no cross currents. Dutch opinion flowed broad and straight in one direction. Every Hollander assured me that all his sympathies were with Belgium, and that he hated the Germans. After this he went on to discuss the incidents of the war in a wholly German spirit."

"He scorned the Belgian army. He reported with satisfaction the Berlin reports of great defeats of the French. He prophesied a shake of the head which did not conceal a smile of satisfaction, that 'this war would be like the last; we shall hear from Paris about great French victories, and within a fortnight the Germans will enter Paris.'"

"At this time of imperial unity I may not recall past differences at home by citing from them any analogy with the present Dutch attitude. But readers will, I think, understand it from what I have said. It is the attitude of the friend who says: 'Yes, I know Smith is a very good sort, and I wish him all luck; but it is a pity that he drinks and beats his wife, and is on the way to the bankruptcy court.'"

"The current of public opinion, as I have said, flowed strongly all the one way. What was inexplicable to me for a long time was the influence giving it that direction. This only became clear from a conversation with a Hollander of distinguished position. He said—I quote almost his exact words, and certainly their exact sense:—

"We feel here in Holland in a very painful position. The war is causing us great losses. We have had to mobilize. And so far as one can see there is no good to come out of it for us in any case. After the war Germany should have the chance to be defeated Belgium would be forward and we shall be left in the rear. If Germany wins our position is full of danger. I should much prefer that we had taken our side, one sure the battle and then we would have a chance of something. Now we have none. We have all the inconveniences and losses. We are put in somewhat humiliating position. Any day we may be dragged in without our wish and without the credit of a courageous resolve on our own part. But yet the time has passed when we can intervene of our own accord."

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HOLLAND IN FEAR OF A GERMAN VICTORY

But Defeat Involving Exaltation of Belgium Would Not Be Welcome.

RED CROSS FUND \$300,000

Money for Relief of Sufferers in Belgium to Date Totals \$46,510.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A cable appeal for financial support for an American hospital just organized to care for the German wounded was received to-day at American Red Cross headquarters.

The greater part of the funds thus far received by the American Red Cross for European relief work was contributed to be used at the discretion of the organization. It will be devoted to the support of the 170 surgeons and nurses already sent abroad to be divided equally among the belligerents.

Among the contributions received to-day was one for \$1,500 from Thomas H. Powers of Philadelphia, to be used in the care of suffering children in the countries at war.

The total contributions thus far received are approximately \$300,000, which is far under the sum needed.

The Merchants Association of New York, acting in conjunction with the American Red Cross, issued an appeal yesterday for funds for the aid of the war sufferers in Europe. It was announced that a committee of twenty-two prominent business men had been formed to cooperate with the Red Cross and receive contributions, which should be addressed to S. C. Mead, treasurer of the relief committee of the Merchants Association of New York at 233 Broadway.

Contributions amounting to \$3,540.70 were received to-day by Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the New York State board of the American Red Cross. The total contributions to date are \$143,264.50.

Those donating yesterday were: Through Dr. B. Dornburg, \$2,203; J. B. L., \$200; Union Service Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, Bridge Hampton, N. Y., \$110.75; Green Mountain Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, \$100; through New York State-Zetung, \$105; through the Independent, \$101.60; L. T. H., \$100; Howard Conkling, \$100; "Peace," \$100; Mrs. Joseph E. Stockler, \$100; W. Hockhull Potts, \$50; Mrs. Frederick Allen, \$25; Joseph E. Stockler, \$25; Mrs. Francis J. Danforth, \$25; Old Fort Schuyler Chapter, Children of the Revolution, \$25; Alexander Taylor, \$25; H. C. Manger, \$25; Robert W. Carle, \$25; W. M. & Co., \$25; H. B. Friswell, \$25; Miss Caroline Merrill, \$10; H. R. H., \$10; St. Luke's Church, Mechanicville, \$10; French girl, \$5; Rabbi E. Frisch, \$5; Francis Carlson, \$5; Mrs. George L. Cheney, \$4.13; H. R. B. Jr., \$2; L. de Maurin, \$2; "The Widow's Mite," \$2. Total, \$3,540.70.

At a meeting of 300 British Red Cross nurses yesterday afternoon at the British Imperial Club at 108 East Thirtieth street \$5,000 was subscribed to send twelve nurses to war at once. Eight nurses volunteered their services, and the remaining four will be selected next week. Fifty nurses pledged themselves to make 100 bandages and eight more will give a day each at the club instructing other women in the making of bandages and clothing.

Including \$5,494 collected by Mrs. Lalla Vandervelde, wife of the Belgian Minister of State, a total of \$8,530 was received yesterday for the Belgian relief fund, for which J. P. Morgan & Co. are the depository. The total sum received to date for the Belgian sufferers is \$46,510.

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U. S. AID FOR PRIESTS IN MEXICO HELD UP

Indications Are That Catholic Orders Will Have to Extend Relief.

CARRANZA FOR EXPULSION

American Efforts in Behalf of Clergy Have Not Been Successful.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—That the several hundred priests and nuns who have taken refuge in Vera Cruz will have to be brought out of Mexico by the religious orders of which they are members was the indication here to-day.

The State Department has been appealed to on behalf of these refugees, but it now seems most doubtful if this Government is in a position to extend either relief or protection to the members of the religious orders.

The State Department officials here believe they cannot furnish transportation to the United States for the refugees, as the appropriation for relief in Mexico limits the expenditures to Americans only. It was also intimated to-day that the American Red Cross cannot do anything for the refugees, as it has not now any funds which can be turned to this purpose.

A majority of the schools, convents and other institutions whence these refugees fled to Vera Cruz after being driven out in the advance of the revolution will not be permitted to reopen. It is said that the priests and nuns have no fear of imprisonment or execution, but that the Government is firmly determined that they shall not reestablish themselves in Mexico.

Gen. Carranza and his advisers are prepared to invoke the old law of the time of Juarez, by which the foreign ecclesiastics are prohibited from setting up their establishments in Mexico. The enforcement of this law has been allowed to lapse, with the result that many Spanish, French and also American Catholic institutions were being conducted up to the time of the revolution. The United States has for nearly a year been making almost continuous representations to the Constitutionalists regarding the treatment accorded to members of the Catholic clergy in Mexico.

To these representations, however, Carranza has never yet made satisfactory reply. He now says that he never will guarantee any protection for members of the orders whom he regards as undesirable in Mexico, and that he will play no part in the determination of his Government that they must leave Mexico for all time.

No action has yet been taken by the State Department in the case, beyond the asking Carranza to order the clergy to investigate the situation.

With the return of Secretary Garrison Monday it is expected that a decision will be made as to the date of evacuation of Vera Cruz. The State Department is discussing with the Carranza Government the arrangements for evacuation. It has not yet been decided whether the customs funds at Vera Cruz will be turned over to the Carranza Government or to the European holders of the Ben on the Custom House receipts. It is probable that the money will be given to Carranza on the understanding he uses it to meet his international obligations.

Other passengers on the Mexico were Alexander de Stawski, Russian Minister to Mexico; Lieut. Thomas S. Clarke, Lieut. Victor I. Morrison and George E. Like. The Mexico brought twenty French reservists, who were booked to sail on the Touraine for Havre, but they arrived too late to take the liner.

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